FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1882.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN ITEMS. Enst.

A number of the striking employes of the Pittsburgh iron mills have accepted situations from a Colorado firm at an advance on the scale demanded by the Amalgamated Asso-

ciation. Miss Fanny Parnell, a sister of the Irish leader, died suddenly at Bordentown, N. J., from paralysis of the heart. She had been managing ber grandfather's farm.

Four mills and four factories at Fairfield, Me., valued at \$100,000, were reduced

to ashes. John F. Walsh was executed in the jail at Brooklyn for the murder of Barbara Greenthal. The knot slipped around to the back of his neck and he died from strangulation.

Officer Reynolds, of New York, saved the lives of three women and eight children in a blazing tenement in Washington street, where they were cut off, by holding onto a window and catching them as they dropped.

Runnymede, the famous racer for whom Dwyer Brothers last year paid \$5,000, broke down hopelessly at Saratoga. West.

Three men, named Bonestein, Jansen and Wharton, fought about a blanket in Pittsman Valley, N. M. Wharton was terribly mutilated, but killed Jansen and mortally wounded Bonestein.

Maj. Chaffee, who had been following the renegade Indians from San Carlos, surprised them near Fort Verde, Arizons, killing twenty-six and capturing all their equipage and thirty-two horses. Lieuts. Morgan and Converse, of the Third cavalry, were wounded. and one enlisted man was killed.

Reports of yellow fever in the South are being put in circulation by unscrupulous speculators.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln was buried at Springfield, Ill. Her remains were put in the crypt of the Lincoln monument by the side of her husband. The funeral services were simple and impressive. It was the special desire of Mrs. Lincoln that no sermon should be preached over her. The preacher was content, therefore, to say much of her family and little of herself.

John Springer, aged 108 years, died at Marietta, Ohio, and George Imhoff passed away at Richmond, Ind., at the age of 107

A band of White Mountain Apaches attacked a train about forty miles from San Carios, killed one driver and run off fifty head of outtle.

A planing mill and a railway supply store, on Cass evenue, St. Louis, were burned,

eausing a loss of \$125,000. Nebraska reports an unprecedented rield of grains of all kinds. Minnesota and Dakota continue their favorable reports. Official statistics for Minnesota show a large increase of acreage in onts, barley and corn as compared with 1881; and, while the wheat acreage has been decreased, the improved condition of the crop promises an increase of over 8,000,000 bushels. The Secretary of the Ohio Board of Agriculture estimates this year's wheat yield in the State at 39,282,000 bushels, and corn at 66,500,000 bushels,

South.

Fifteen lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer John Wilson in the Atchafalaya river, in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Swaim, the Judge Advocate General, in a report to the Secretary of War on the petition for the release of Sergeant Mason, holds that the proceedings of the court martial were irregular and illegal.

The annual report of the breadstuffs for the year shows a serious falling off in exports, the figures for 1881 being \$265,000,000, against \$176,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1882,

Mrs. Scoville has filed notice with the Probate Court of Washington that she will Italy. cavil for the bones of Guiteau, the assassin, The Treasury Department has de-

cided that the bill to extend the charters of national banks will entitle the holders of new 3 per cent. bonds to perpetuate the original num-

POLITICAL POINTS.

The negotiations looking to a compromise between the Cameron and Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania have resulted in failure. At a meeting in Philadelphia of the Cameron Executive Committee it was decided to reject the proposition of the Independent for the withdrawal of both tickets and the pledge of all the candidates not to accept a nomination from the new convention.

The Greenbackers of New York held a convention, lasting two days, at Albany. Ephenetus Howe was nominated for Governor and James Allen for Lieutenant Governor. The platform reaffirms the ground taken at the Chicago Convention in 1880; denounces the contract system of prison labor as an outrage on civilization; demands that all land owned by individuals or corporations in excess of what is required for their personal use or for the transaction of their business should be taxed so as to render its ownership valueless; pronounces in favor of civil-service reform, and protests against monopoly of money, transpor-

tation, land and labor. The Texas Democratic Convention nominated John Ireland for Governor. Gov. Roberts, who has already served two terms, forbade his name being placed before the con-

vention. Gen, Newton M. Curtis, a special agent of the Treasury Department in the New York Custom House, was convicted recently of receiving money paid to him as assessments by Federal employes to be used for political purposes. His counsel moved before the United States Circuit Court, in which the conviction was had, for an arrest of judgment and a new trial. The court decided last week that the law prohibiting political assessments was constitutional. On the other points raised the court was also adverse to the accused, and the motion for a stay and for a new trial was

Alexander H. Stephens was nominated

for Governor by the Georgia Democracy, who, in their platform, entered a protest against armed raids by internal-revenue officers.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention was presided over by the Hon. George H. Pendleton. The Hon. John W. Oakley was nominated for Supreme Judge, and J. W. Newman, of Portsmouth, for Secretary of State. John G. Thompson was defeated for member of the State Central Committee, but was Chairman chosen of the Executive Committee.

Attorney General Brewster has rendered an opinion on the issue raised between George W. Curtis and Representative Hubbell, the President of the Republican Congressional Committee, on the subject of political assessments, in which he holds that a member of Congress is not an officer of the United States, so that a gift to him for campaign purposes does not fall within the statute regulating political assessments. The opinion was laid before a recent Cabinet meeting. The Attorney General has also given an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury that the request of transportation companies to be allowed to take some sixty thousand Chinese laborers through this country from Cuba to China can not be granted under the law as it now stands.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

The Northern Pacific railway syndicate has concluded negotiations with two of the largest banks in Germany for the sale of \$3,000,000 general mortgage 6 per cent, bonds.

The advisory trunk-line commission, comprising Messrs, Thurman, Washburne and Cooley, report that no evidence has been offered that existing differential rates are unjust, or that they operate to the prejudice of any of

the seaboard cities, and the commission can not advise their being disturbed until they operate inequitably or force trade in an unnatural direction. The recomendation is made that the roads should keep and submit to each other accurate statistics in regard to their business, and that no seaboard city should be subjected to unfair charges or arbitrary regula-

FOREIGN NEWS.

Heavy and almost incessant rains are threatening to destroy the grain and potato crops of Ireland, which, until recently, gave flattering promise of great plenty. England and Scotland are likewise troubled of late by

The corpse of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarries, which was some months ago stolen from the family vault in Abbottshire, was found, a few days ago, in the grounds of the estate. A servant has been arrested for connection with the theft.

The city of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, has been devastated by a fire that raged seven hours. Smyrca is the most famous commercial city of the Levans, and has a population of 150,000. It is wretchedly built of wood, and is exceedingly filthy and noisome.

The Russian Col. Philipolon, charged with leniency to Nihilist prisoners under his charge, has been degraded and exiled to Si-

Crops in the northwestern section of Ireland are in a deplorable condition.

Bradlaugh and three others connected with the publication of the Free Thinker, of London, committed for trial for publishing blasphemous libels.

Destructive floods are reported in Bohemia. Many people were drowned.

The crops in Bohemia have been nearly destroyed by rains, and no less than forty-seven lives have been lost in the storms. John Dillon, M. P., in an address at Mallow, said if Parnell had sixty firm supporters in Parliament they could render inoperative the Repression bill, as for every person arrested under its provisions they would waste two days' time in discussing it in the House,

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A New York Herald South American correspondent telegraphs that one of the assassins of Lord Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke had been arrested at Puerto Cabello, in Venezuela, that he made a confession, giving the names of his accomplices, and had been sent to Caracas.

George P. Marsh, American Minister at Rome, died suddenly at Valambrosa, in

Parnell and other Irish members of Parliament are organizing a movement in Ireland to counteract the projects of the Land

The O'Flaherty brothers, arrested in Ireland on suspicion of connection with the assassination of Cavendish and Burke, have been released. One is a railway engineer from The mangled bodies of six negroes

were found on the Mobile and Ohio railroad near DeSota, Miss. It is supposed they were robbed and murdered and the remains placed

A revivalist named Van Valkenburg, in attempting to hold meetings in Howard county, Arkansas, met the opposition of a gang of outlaws headed by a man named Merrill. In an attempt at capture, the latter was killed, and the vengeance of his band is feared.

At Fresno, Cal., fifty business houses, including hotels, banks, etc., were consumed by the flames. The loss is estimated at \$200,-

By a collision on the Little Miami road, near Foster's Crossing, Ohio, two engines were wrecked and two freight cars thrown into the river, E. H. McCaleb, Judge Advocate General of Louisiana, was one of the five persons injured.

Francis C. Potts, a member of a leading publishing firm in Philadelphia, killed himself with a revolver during the absence of his family at a country resort. There is talk that Attorney General

Brewster is to leave the Cabinet, and to be appointed to some other position.

In the year 1800 Francis Barrett wrote : "If any one shall, with an entire new knife, cut asunder a lemon, using words expressive of hatred, contumely or distike against any individual, the absent party, though at an unlimited distance, feels a certain inexpressible and cutting anguish of the heart, to-gether with a cold chilliness and failure throughout the body."

A PHILADELPHIAN advised his son to aim high in life, and the lad went out and shot a cow. Beef was about the highest thing he could find to aim at.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

A petition of the Guiteau jurors, asking an allowance of \$5 per day, was presented in the Senate July 18, and referred. By a vote of 39 to 20, an executive session was then held, during which a long debate occurred over the confirmation of James E. Slaughter for Postmaster at Mobile, the nomination being approved. When the doors were opened, Mr. Sherman called up the Tax bill, a motion to adjourn being defeated. Messra. Logan, Cameron, Dawes, Conger and Jones presented telegraphic protests from tobacco manufacturers against a change in the ratio of favation, and aching for change in the rate of taxation, and asking for rebates if the bill passed. The House arranged for the expenses of the Government by extending the provisions of the joint resolution of June 30. The Committee on Elections made reports on the Virginia and Maine contested seats, pronouncing in favor of Cabell and Reed, and the resolu-tions were adopted. Mr. Calkins called up the South Carolina case of Smalls vs. Tilman, on which Mr. Randall raised a question of consideration. The House proceeded to vote, all but two Democrats declining to answer, the result showing fifteen less than a quorum. The doors were closed, and several roll calls took place, a quorum being obtained at 5 p.m. Mr. Wa te opened the discussion in behalf of Smalls, when an adjournment was taken. Resolutions adopted by the Fifth Army Corps

at Detroit, asking that justice be done Fitz John Porter, were presented to the Senate July 19, by Mr. Sewell, Mr. Logan introduced a bill to so modify the Chinese law as to permit them to pass through the country without stop-ping. It was laid aside without action, and the tax bill was taken up. Mr. Williams denounced the measure as a temporary expedient by the Republican party to quiet popular clanor. Mr. Beck's amendment to fix the tobacco Tax at 12 cents per pound after January next was agreed to. A motion to retain the stamp tax on bank checks and drafts for over \$100 was rejected. The house joint resolution to extend the appropriations to July was passed. The President nominated William Hale, of Iowa, to be Governor of Wyoming ; J. Schuyler Crosby, of New York, for Governor of Montana, and W. W. Hoover, of California, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizana, The House resumed consideration of the South Carolina contested-election case of Smalls vs. Tillman. Mr. Horr stood in front of the Speaker's desk, and with a small cane point-ed out the boundaries of the new

Congressional districts of South Carolina, and denounced the work as downright villainy. Messrs, Moulton and Simonton argued in sup-port of the sitting member. Mr. Evins, after arraigning the Republicans for corruption and gerrymandering, objected to their lecturing the people of South Carolina on political morality. Mr. Tillman, speaking in his own behalf, expressed the fear that his State would be re constructed for the purpose of plunder, and announced that he would be returned to Congress by negro votes. Mr. Smalls was then seated by 141 to 5. The Democrats abstained from voting. The Alabama case of Smith vs. Shetley was taken up, Mr. Ranney obtaining the

The Tax bill was discussed at length in the Senate on July 20. Mr. Voorhees denounced the measure as favoring a privileged class. Mr. Harrison claimed that his colleague was not in harmony with other leading Democrats. Mr. Jonas submitted figures to show that the sugar interests could not stand a reduction in price. Amendments to strike out the provision repealing bank taxation was rejected. It was agreed to fix the tax on tobacco at 12 cents per pound. Mr. Dawes reported an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill appropriat-ing \$250,000 for additional purchases of beef for the Indians, to be distributed by the Secretary of the Interior. The House, after arguments on the Alabama contested election case by Messrs, Ranney and Calkins, declared Smith having died recently. Mr. Reed called up a resolution to amend the rules, to which Mr. Blackburn objected. A vote, in which the Democrats remained silent, showed the House to be devoid of a quorum,

An exciting debate took place in the Senate July 21 over the report of the conference committee on the River and Harbor bill, Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, bitterly attacked the report of the committee, and was answered by Mr. Mc-Millan, of Minnesota, in charge of the bill, very warmly and earnestly. The report was dopted. The House Revenue bill was then taken up. Au amendment by Mr. Bayard to retain the tax on matches was rejected—8 to 45. A bill to authorize S. L. M. Barlow and others to lay a cable to Europe was referred. The President nominated Charles W. Pavey to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirteenth district of Illinois. In the Fouse, Mr. Page submitted a disagreeing conference re-port on the River and Harbor bill, and a new committee was appointed. Mr. Hiscock presented a conference report on the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, on which an agree-ment had been reached on all clauses except that relative to the mileage of Senators, and the House decided not to recede from its disagreement on that issue. A bill to modify the money-order system was passed, in which provision is made for the issue of postal notes for less than \$5. Another measure was passed to fix the salaries of railway postal clerks, dividing them into five classes. The Senate bill to authorize the Postmaster General to extend post routes twentyfive miles beyond terminal points, amended to permit the employment of necessary temporary aid at the expense of a derelict contractor, was passed. A bill to fix the compensation of fourth-class Postmasters inside of \$1,000 per annum, exclusive of money-order commissions,

A bill to provide additional training schools for Indian youth by using unoccupied military barracks, and the bill to pay Mrs. Garfield \$50,-060, less any advances made on the salary of the late President, and were passed by the Senate July 22. Mr. Cockreil secured the adoption of resolutions asking information as to the expenditure in each State during the last three years for public buildings, harbors, forts and arsenals. A resolution was passed that the Secretary of the Interior report his reason for ordering a double pension for Gen. Ward B. Burnett. The Bevenue bill was taken up. Amendments to retain the stamp taxes on perfumery and playing-cards were voted down. The first section was passed. An amendment to the second section was adopted fixing the annual tax on dealers in leaf tobacco at \$12, exempting farmers or lumbermen who furnish supplies to their employes. Mr. Mahone moved to make the tax on snuff and manufactured tobacco 8 cents per pound. The House passed Mr. Deuster's bill to regulate the carrying of passengers by steamships, the measure having been revamped to suit the views of the President. Mr. Kasson precipi-tated a tariff debate by calling up the bill to allow a drawback on foreign materials used in the construction of vessels for loreign ac-count, and the bill went over to Mon-day. Postal bills were passed to make the rate on second-class publications delivered by carriers two cents per pound; to fine or imprison any one personating a postoffice in-spector; to punish Postmasters for making false certificates of the arrival or departure of mails, and to provide that no bidder for mail service shall be required to furnish a check or draft. Mr. Flower sought to introduce a constitutional amendment by which the President can approve or object to any item of an appropriation bill. Indian bills were passed to open to settlement the lands in C-dorado lately occupied by the Uncompanier and White River Utes; authorizing the Cherokees to lease three salt mines in their domain, and increasing the slary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to

The Senate passed a bill, at its session on July 24, to refund to the heirs of John W. Forney \$27,684 paid by him to cover the defalcation of a clerk in his office when he was Secretary of the Senate. Mr. Allison presented the conference report on the Legislative Appro-priation bill, announcing disagreements on the proposition to transfor the Surgeon Gen-eral's records and on the distribution of

rooms in the new building for the State, War and Navy Departments, and a new conference was ordered. The Revenue bill was taken up, the pending smendment provid-ing for a reduction of the tobacco tax to 8 cents per pound. Mr. Sherman said this scheme would cut off \$21,000,000 of revenue. The amendment was rejected by 18 to 38. An amendment by Mr. Mahone was adopt-An amendment by Mr. Mahone was adopted, for a rebate on all unbroken factory packages of cigars and cigarettes. In the House, the views of the minority of the Judiciary Committee on the subject of the Northern Pacific land grant were presented by Messra. Payson and Knott, and they were ordered printed and laid on the table. Mr. Cannon submitted a conference report on the Logislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation oill, agree-ing to all the items except that for the transfer of records from the Surgeon General's office to the Adjutant General's archives, and a fur-ther conference was ordered. Bills were referred: To collect from the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company the cost of surveying and conveying certain lands; to declare forfeit lands granted the Northern Pacific Company and still remaining unpatented, and fixing the duty on imported hay at 20 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Fowler proposed a constitutional amendment granting the President the right to veto any distinct item of a bill. Mr. Atkins introduced a bill to allow no claim or account against the United States unless it be filed within six years from the passage of this act. The Democratic members of the Senato held a canons and resolved to insist upon a full and free dis-cussion of all amendments to the Tax bill, and to oppose any attempt to reach a final vote upon the bill unless such ample opportunity was afforded.

THE WAR IN EGYPT. The situation at Alexandria was practically unchanged on the 19th. Order was being gradnally restored under the surveillance of the British marines. An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the building occupied as the headquarters of the American marines. Arabi Pasha continued to issue orders and make appointments in the name of the Khedive. was rumored that Europeans to the number of 205 had been massacred at Kafer-el-dwar. Attempts had been made to fire Cairo, and it was feared that the European quarter would be burned by the people. Dervisch Pasha had been summoned to Constantinople to give his views of the situation. The Egyptian question was debated in the House of Commons and the French Chamber. De Freycinet ann unced the French policy as an alliance with England and action in concert with the behests of the powers. In Parliament it was announced that the identical note sent to the Porte was still unanswered; and the character of the Government's replies to questions was criticised by the Conservatives. Gladstone assumed full responsibility for Admiral Seymour's actions.

Cable dispatches of July 21 state that Turkey, in consideration of the deference shown by the powers to the sovereignty of the Sultan in Egypt, has consented to participate in the international conference. France and England have requested that some of the powers be designated to protect the Suez canal. De Lesseps informed Admiral Seymour that the passage men-of-war through the canal a breach of neutrality, Spain sent four ironclads to Alexandria. The Governor of Alexandria had returned from a trip to Cano by way of Port Sa.d. He reports having seen Europeans massacred and their houses p-liaged at Damanhour and other points. The scouts of Arabi I asha were seven unless from Alexandria, but he had been ordered by the Porte not to move on the c.ty. His last act was to divert the waters of the Mahmondeh

News received at Alexandria from the interior of Egypt confirm the reported assassinations of Europeans Numerous massacres occurred in said to be maize, or Indian corn. A disthe outskirts of Cairo. Arabi Pasha has pubshed a special report of the Alexandri bardment for the natives, alleging that eight ironclads were suck, two burned, and four captured by the Egyptian troops. He also issued proclamations denouncing the Khedive, and maintaining that an "irreconcilable war exists between us and the English." The notables met in Cairo, declared the Khedive to be a traitor, and deposed him, and issued a proclamation declaring war with England, and inviting all good Moelems to take up arms. Bitish troops have sailed from India for Egypt. All the French war-ships have left Alexandria. Italy has ordered forward a permanent squadron of four iron-clads. Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley will command the British expedition about to be dispatched. Turkey is said to have agreed to send troops. De Lesseps telegraphed to Paris that immediate action was necessary to protect the Suez canal. The French battalions for Egypt are to rendezvous at Toulon. Ninet, a notorious Swiss adventurer, is aiding Arabi, and will be executed if caught by the British.

Alexandria dispatches of July 24 state that the Khedive had signed a decree declaring Arabi Pasha a robel, and had issued a general order forbidding the army to obey his command. The Khedive had also proclaimed that the English were promoting the interests of the country. An evasive answer received by the British Government from the Porte to a proposal to immediately dispatch troops Egypt had decided them that time for further delay was The water in the Mahmoudish canal at Alexandria fell fourteen inches in the forty-eight hours, and the supply to the public had been greatly diminished. News from Cairo was to he effect that there were 8,000 starving, homeless persons there, who were dying by hundreds. The country was represented as in a terrible state of anarchy. Atrocities equal to any ever perpetrated in Bulgaria were being committed with impunity. An eve-witness from Tantah stated that eightyfive Europeans were tortured, disemboweled and torn to pieces, and that women were violated and tortured. The soldiers participated in theatrocities. Two Germans, sheltered y the station-master until the train was ready to start, were caught entering the train, their heads held over the carriage door and their throats cut,

A skirmish between English and Egyptian troops occurred at Ramleh, a few miles from Alexandria, on July 24. The casualties were few, and the British remained in possession of the town. An Inspector of Survey who arrived at Alexandria reports the total force of Arabi at 100,000. The latter dis-petched 9,000 men to reinforce Cairo. There were twenty war-ships, half of them English, in the harbor of Alexandria. Arabi sent a letter to Gladstone before Alexandria was bombarded, but which did not reach the Premier until after that event, containing dire threats about the confiscation of property, de-struction of the canais, and a religious war. In the House of Lords Earl Granville announced that 15,500 troops would be sent to Egypt. He said the feeling of Europe was in favor of En-gland's action. De Freycinet, the French Premier, in a conference with a committee of the Senate, said that France would confine herself to the protection of the Suez canal, and in other operations Great Britain must act alone. The British Government has chartered thirteen steamships plying to American ports, to convey troops to Alexaudris.

Licence in Dress.

The following clause was found in the will of a Yorkshire rector: "Seeing that my daughter Anne has not availed herself of my advice touching the objectionable practice of going about with her arms bare up to the elbows, my will is that, should she continue after my death in this violation of the modesty of her sex, all the goods, chattels, money, lands, and all other things that I have devised to her for the maintenance of her future life shall pass to the eldest son of my sister Caroline. Should any one take exception to this as being too

VIGILANTES.

Desperate Fight with Three Murderers in Arizona.

A recent telegram from Albuquerque, N. M. says : Arizona vigilantes are again at work, and last week Bill Mulcahy, Jack Kingsbury and Nevada Jim, who killed two Mexicans and mortally wounded two Americans at Calabazas, were pursued by an organized party of fifteen. The pursuit was kept up with vigor during Monday, and at 4 p. m. the fleeing murderers were righted in the distance, the animals they rode being nearly fagged, heading for a pre-cipitous peak. With a yell the pursuers spurred their horses onward. The doomed desperadoes succeeded by a superhuman effort in reaching the goal of their hopes, where they dismounted and sought rafuge in the recesses of its rocky sides. As the pursuers approached they were received with a voiley from the Winchesters with which the fugi ives were armed, and one of their number named Hennessy was wounded in the shoulder.

The avengers then withdrew and held s hasty consultation, determining to kill or capture the villains at all hazards. The party dismounted and cautiously advanced, keeping as much as possible under cover until the base of the rocky elevation was reached, when, with a shout of defiance and a volley from their sixshooters, a rush was made. With the coolness or desperation the murderers awaited the onset, and once more the Winehesters were brought into requisition. The battle lasted but a few minutes. The ambushed cutthroats fought with a fury born of despair. Two of them were quickly kitled; and the third, Nevads Jun, was brought down by a shot through the thighs. The vigilantes spared his life till a rope coul be procured to hang him. He suddenly seized a revolver belonging to one of his dead com-rades, which was lying near, and fired at Fallely, who fell, pierced through the lung. Laughing derisively, he then sent a builet crash-ing through his own brain.

Unsuspected Poisons.

It seems as though we are bound to undergo a certain amount of poisoning, eat what we will, and it is upon the whole, perhaps, a happy thing that we are, as a rule, able to submitto it with so little interference with our mental composure. The Pharmaceutical Journal quotes the opinion of an eminent analyst, from which it appears that decided symptoms of poisoning result more frequently than we are aware of from any considerable consumption of potatoes. Among the poorer classes, who live largely on potatoes, such symptoms are said to be common, more particularly when the tubers are very young or very old. Such potatoes, we are told, contain considerable quantities of solanine. This poison was found in very unmistakable quantities in the stomach of a man who had been for two or three days previous to his death living on nothing but raw, unripe potatoes, and there seems to have been no room for doubt that his diet accounted for the presence of the poison.

It is said to be found chiefly, if not entirely, in the skin of the potato, and is soluble in boiling water, and we may, we suppose, assume therefore that a very young or a very old petato boiled in its skin must be to some extent permeated by solanine, and must be unwholesome to an extent that may become serious if partaken of in large quantities, Another unsuspected source of poison is ease as fatal in Italy as consumption is in this country is attributed entirely to the exclusive use of this cereal, which is thought to be especially dangerous if ground in a damaged condition-damaged, we suppose, by incipient decay, though that is not stated. There is said to be one remarkable fact connected with the disease which is thought to have its origin in this source-the disease known as pellagra. Sufferers from it who commit suicide always do so by drowning, a fact explained by the pleasure afforded by the sight or touch of water, which constitutes a symptom of this disorder.

Evil Results of Smoking.

My debut as a smoker was like everybody's. My first pipe made me very ill, and it was only by degrees that I managed to become a third-rate smoker that is, I deposed of eight or ten pipes a day without inconvenience. But whenever I exceeded that average I suffered from violent sick headaches, ushered in by indistinctness of vision and numbness on one side of the face, the tongue and one arm, most often on the left side, These preliminary symptoms lasted about ten minutes, after which the headsche came on in full force. The most refractory organ, however, was my stomach. After having smoked too much I used to experience the symptom known as pyrosis, or heartburn, to a very trying extent, though as any alkaline water speedily caused these phenomena to vanish I did not care to give up my tobacco.

About a year ago, having smoked for months more than usual, I suddenly found myself affected by a peculiar and terrific pain over the region of the heart; in short, I had a violent attack of angina pectoris. It put a stop to my smoking, as, though I have since tried once or twice, I have always found my cigar or pipe detestable, and, to sum up, am radically converted. I do not wish to discuss scientifically the nicotinic origin of my sufferings, but am sure that they all sprang from the same cause-excessive use of tobacco, Degeneration of the cardiac muscle is often caused by tobacco. So long as the rest of his organism remains in good working order, the smoker only experiences intermittent palpitation, and the grave injury done the heart remains unperceived until some triffing cause brings into relief the irremediable disorders produced by the prolonged use of tobacco,-Dr. Deschamus, in Galianani,

The Wolf and Little Red Riding-Hood A Modern Fable.

Little Red Riding-hood, having made Cake all by her own self, was sent by her proud and nappy Mother to carry it to her Grandmother. Upon her way she encountered a Wolf, who, representing himself to the credulous Child as the old Lady's Newfoundland Dog, so won upon her confidence that she disclosed to him the Object of her Mission, "Then," said the crafty Wolf, "I will run on ahead and pull the Bobbin that the Latch may go up." The silly Child, being touched with Gratitude, accepted his services, and gave the Animal a nice big piece of her Cake; and the Wolf perished miserably of indigestion before he reached the old Dame's Cottage, Little Red Riding-Hood obtained a new Tippet and Muff from his Skip, and was enabled to soothe her Grandmother's desevere, I answer that license in the dress | clining Years with Comforts purchased

Cunning Vice should never attempt to Take the Cake from Confiding Innocence.- H. T. Lanigan, in Harper's Magazine.

Both Hands Atike.

A person who has the equal use of both hands is called ambidextrons, as though possessed of two dexters or right hands. A man in New York is a remarkable example of this, and he claims that it is not a born gift, but an acquirement within the power of any person. Recently he lectured upon the subject, and began his illustration by showing on the blackboard what he called the best test of ambidextry, the writing of signatures. He wrote his own name with both hands at once, backward and forward, right side up and up side down, and in half a dozen different ways.

"This," said Mr. Woodward, "is s valuable accomplishment for a bank Pres dent or a railroad official; for he who can write his name twice while another is writing it once deserves three holidays a week or double pay."

Then the lecturer wrote a love letter in French with one hand, and a business letter in English with the other, simultaneously. Afterward, at the same time, the wrote such words as Fontainebleau, and Constantinople. As an athletic exereise, club swinging and dumbbell shaking sink into stupidity beside this. The most difficult thing to do is to draw a square with one hand and a circle with the other. Then he attempted the task. The ends of the circle did not meet and it was not round; beside, the square looked like a parallelogram, but the audience applauded,

Finally, Mr. Woodward drew, with both hands, symmetrical geometrical figures, which he called decorative designs, employing the right hand on the right side of the figure, and the left hand on the left side. He sketched seven of these figures in a minute and a half, and said, "I will challenge the best draughtsman in New York city to perform this task in an hour and a quarter with one hand, and he may select his own design."

How Americans Are Said to Have Talked. Mr. James Greenwood, in his English grammar of 1711, says many pleasant and suggestive things. He says: "One ought not promiscuously to write every noun with a great letter, as is the fashion of some now adaies." He says: "Our ancestors misliked nothing more in King Edward the Confessor than that he was Frenchify'd." He says: "Hern,' 'ourn, 'yourn,' 'hisn,' for 'hers,' 'ours,' 'yours,' 'his,' is bad English." He says: "'Yes' is more u-ual and moodish than 'yea,' 'I' for 'yes' is used in a hasty or merry way, as 'I Sir, I Sir;' and sometimes we use 'ay,' but this way of affirming is rude and ungentile," says; "They say that the Americans bordering on New England * * * cannot pronounce an 'l' or 'r,' but use n' instead of it : so for 'lobster' they say 'nobster.' " He says, in respect to dialect at home : "Whereas the inhabitants about London would say, 'I would ent more cheese if I had it, a Northern man would speak it, 'A sud eat mare cheese gyn ay had et,' and a Western man, 'Chud eat more cheese an chad it,"-All the Year Kound.

A Frenchman's Notion of It.

A French gentleman recently from Paris was invited by one of our popular citizens to indulge in the "American custom" at the Exchange, Richmond. Not knowing our "colloquial American" well enough to call for a mixed drink, it was suggested that he take a " brandy punch," which he did. The next morning he called alone at the bar, and being asked by the polite young man who concocts cocktails what he would have, and having forgotten the name of the drink of yesterday, he replied: "I vili take one grand contra-diccion, what you call it? wis very much lemon for make him sour, very much soogare for make him sweet, plenty of brandy for make him strong, and a great deal of wasser for make him weak." "Oh, yes; I know," returned the barkeeper; "you want a punch?" "Yeez, sat ees eet; von punch."—Richmond State,

CHAS. G. LELAND is the man who said that "a New Englander's idea of hell was a place where everybody has to mind his own business," which is as crispy as Macaulay's saying that the Puritans hated bear baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators.

THE MARKETS.

ş.	Marketon Colonian	
	NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	4 35 @	9 25
		8 60
COTTON	12%@	371
FLOUR-Supe	erfine 3 75 (6)	£ 90
WHEAT-No.	2 Spring 1 20 @ 2 Red 1 20 @	23
No	9 Red 1 90 0	02
ConwThurs	And 60 (a)	05
Ocre-Mixed	Wastern 83 @	67
Done Mari	Western 63 (a)	
Tork-Aless,		2 00
LAND	CHICAGO, 123/6	13
Description (No.	CHICAGO,	21227
BEEVES-Che	oice Graded Steers 6 60 @	7.75
Goy	ws and Heifers 3 00 @	5 00
Me	CHICAGO. olice Graded Steers	5 50
Hogs.	6 00 @ 1	H 75
FLOUR-Fanc	cy White Winter Ex 6 75 @	7 00
Good	d to Choice Spring Ex. 6 25 @	5 50
WHEAT-No.	2 Spring 1 29 66	1.30
No.	3 Spring 1 07 @	1.25
CORN-No. 2	78 6	80
OATS No. 2		55
Byr-No. 2.	69 0	4500
BARLEY-No.	9 90 48	dict.
Breezew Ch	21 00 62 MILWAUKEP	90
Poor Poul	once Creamery 23 (6	24
Done Man	******************** 16 6E	14
PORK-Mess,		1 25
LARD	1246	1256
-	MILWAUKEP	
WHEAT-No.	2 1 29 @	1 30
Conn-No. 2.	79 @	80
OATS-No. 2.	54 G	55
RYE-No. 2	66 6	67
HARLEY-No.	2 74 (4	75
Thomas Money	00 95	
LARD		
LAND	27 LOUIS 1243	12%
LARD	ST. LOUIS.	12%
WHEAT- NO.	2 Red 101 @ 1	12%
WHEAT-No.	2 Red	12% 102 79
WHEAT- No. CORN-Mixed OATS-No. 2.	2 Red 101 & 12 & 6 1	12% 02 79 52
OATS-No. 2.	51 @	12% 79 52 70
CATS—No. 2.	51 @ 69 @	12% 79 52 70 25
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